[Prom the Lenden Leader. August 30]
Germany has lost two of her illustrious thinkers—Ohen, the philosopher, and Paulus, the rationalist.
Lorenco Oken, who was in his seventy-third year, will be known to many of our readers as the originator of that theory of cranial homologies which has effected so great a revolution in anatomical science. His discovery of the skull as a continuation of the vertebral column—of its being, in fact, nothing but a songeries of nervous ganglia—will immortalize his name; but if any unwary man of science epens the "Lehrbuch der Natur Philosophie," with the expectation of studying a work of positive science, he will be considerably astonished at finding nature subjected to the forms of Scholing's metaphysics; nor will he be reconciled to its startling formulas by Oken's assuring him that where "God is called fire or water, these expressions are only to be understood symbolically—massymbolisch zu nehmen seyn." The British reader is the last to learn with patience, that "Nothing exists but the nothing—cs exister nicks als das Nichts." Nor can you pacify him by the assurance that Nicks does not mean no existence, but means no special phenomenon, the only true existence being The Absolute. He very properly discards such "metaphysic wit;" and when Oken teaches that "God is the self consciousness, and that God came first to his self consciousness through the spoken word (——), the world. If God did not think, there would be no world; nay, he himself would not be"—when we say Oken tea-thes him in all seriousness such "high arguments" as these, the British reader is a put to ask, "My dear sir, how do you know all this?" A translation of Oken was published by Mr. Tulk, amongst the works of the Rey Society, and excited both astonishment and merriment in England. But, as we said, Oken's naze is indelibly associated with a great advance in science; to his labors we owe the admirable researches of Professor Owen, and no amount of German metaphysis can quite obscure his renown.

Paulus, who for more

Foreign Muste and the Drama.

The departure of Mr. Hudson and of Anna Thillon, for the United States, is noticed in all the leading English journals. The London Musical World, in speaking of the lady, (now engaged at Niblo's, where they will appear next Thursday evening.) Madame Anna Thillon, the exquisite vocalist

Madame Anna Thillon, the exquisite vocalist and enchanting actress, who has just departed from the scene of her great triumphs in Europe to the United States, was born in Calcutta, of English parents. The warm sun of the Orient seems to have vivined her genius at first, and her education afterwards in England only controlled the electric power of it, without destroying its potency. She went to France about the age of fourteen, and at fifteen was married to M. Thillon. Her debit was made at Clermont a few years since, in the opera of "Le Rossignol"—an English version of which she has produced in London. In "Jean de Paris" she sang also with great effect, and for six months abe perfor med night after night with such success that the Parisian managers soon became acquainted with the history of the new star that had arisen on the dramatic horizon. Modesty and reserve, however, instructed Madame Thillon not to hazard an appearance before a Parisian audience, without a further trial of her abilities, and the accordingly engaged for a year and a half to perform at the principal opera house of Nantes. While there, she performed the mest wonderful feat in the amals of music, having studied the two operas of "Le Serment" and "Le Dieu et la Bayadère" in seven days. She played them both on the same night. She was then engaged by Antenor Joly, for the Théatre de la Renaissance, in Paris. To a soprano of great compass and sweetness, she unites the most exquisite finish and brilliant flexibility, combining much of the tacte of Jenny Lind with the execution of that singer, added to a style and pathos peculiarly her own, which we have never met with in any other artist. Her singing of the air and variations in the "Crown Diamonds," "Love, I'll break thy chaio," fully illustrates the consummate skill and originality or which we speak. The charm of her singing is, if possible, enhance i by the loveliness of her face, the elegant symmetry of her figure, and the history management of the interestical of the proper of the singing is The charm of her singing is, if possible, enhance i by the loveliness of her face, the clegant symme-try of her figure, and the piquant faccination of

consummate skill and originality of which we speak. The charm of her singing is, if possible, enhance by the loveliners of her face, the elegant symmetry of her figure, and the piquant faccination of her acting.

Miss Anna Zerr's case is very interesting. The question has often been raised, how far the Ministry of Schwarzenber-Bach Is responsible for the atrocities perpetrated in Hungary under the sway of Hayman; whether the half-crary marshal acted upon his instructions from Vienna when he had ladies flogged and ministers and generals hanged, or whether all moral imputation rests upon him Alone. Public opinion cqu femned him. Miss Anna Zerr, one of the most distinguished opera singers of the imperial Theatre at the Cariathian gate, got, several years go, the patent of Imperial chamborsinger (kammer-sangerin), a distintinction often conferred on celebrated virtuosi. She never meddled with politics, but she was too proud and too housest to Gringe before the powerful. Several of her former friends have been compromised during the revelution, but she did not for sake them; and when, in the months of June and July, she made a trip to London, she vis 'ed two of the exilteresiding there. About this time the composition from the distinguished talent for this charity. She readily consented to ring, but a sudden indicated to lend her distinguished talent for this charity. She readily consented to ring, but a sudden indicated to lend her distinguished talent for this charity. She readily consented to ring, but a sudden indicated to lend her distinguished talent for this charity. She readily consented to ring, but a sudden indicated to lend her distinguished talent for this charity. She readily consented to ring, but a sudden indicated to lend her distinguished talent for this charity she was even put under the surveillance of the police, short and for him charity which is under the shrumanhip of Lord Vienna, where, to his greatest surprice, she was compelled to return to her diploma of kammer-sangerin, and forbidden to a

Oxin- to some difference with the management, Miss Glyn is no longer a member of the emanagement, at Sadler's Wells; her place will be supplied by Miss Vandenhoff, who, it is expected, will make her first appearance in Mr. Lovell's successful play of "ingomer".

Prince Albert has honored Mr. Charles Kean with

a interview at Osborne, respecting the next series of Windsor theatrical performances.

Windsor theatrical performances.

At Drury Lane the success of the American troupe has been almost unparalleled. The Susriay Times says: "Mr. McCollum has reveal himself one of the greatest attractions, and has surprised all by the reats of intreptdity and skill which he has performed. We have in our former notices omitted mentioning the riding of young Loisset, who is now the greatest yould ful equestrian in existence: he surpasses all we, have ever seen, not only in pace and courage, but also is originality and daring. Madame Caroline, Mr. Eaton Stone, and the various members of the company, each of whom has his or her specialite, have excited a great legree of admiration. The house has been nightly crowded."

Mr. Bearn has made an offer of an engagement to Mr. Sims Reeves, and also to Madame Fiorential, for the ensuing season.

for the ensuing season.

Medame Albent, whose final performance at her Mejesty's Theatre mad been aunounced, left London somewhat suddenly, and did not appear. That-berg's opera of "Florinda" was substituted in con-sequence.

The marriage of Miss Helen Faucit has taken place at the Church of St. Nicholas, Brighton, with Mr. Theodore Martin, selicitor—reputed one of the writers in the Edinburgh Review. The cereality was conducted in a temperatively private manner. The wedding party arrived about too elook, the best property of the property of the control of The wedding par y arrived about ten o'clock, the bells pealing forth merrily on their approach. The bells pealing forth merrily on their approach. The brise looked cheeming's, though the appeared year of age.

much agitated, and was in tears. She wore a white silk dress, trimmed with lace; a wreath of orange blossoms encircled her head, and hence depended a rich veil. She might have walked straight from the last act of the "Lady of Lyons," so naturally did the costume become her. The bridal party included Mr. and Mrs. John Saville, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Saville, Mr. Diddsar, Mr. W. Farren, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farren, and Mrs. Faucit, the bride's mether.

bride's mether.

Hackett took his benefit and farewell of the London public at the Haymarkettheatre on the 28th of August. He played Falstaff for the thirtieth time, Mons. Mallett, and O'Callaghan in "His Last Legs." The house was growded to the roof. Mr. Hackett sailed in the Pacific steamship for this country, and has arrived in the city.

LAURA ADDISON, THE TRAGIC QUEEN. The English journals mention the departure of Laura Addison to the United States, by the Pacific, steamship, as an event of great interest in the dramatic world. The London Merning Post thus mentions her performance of Desdemona at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket:—

Desdemona at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket:—

Miss Laura Addison has achieved a perfect triumph by the poetical conceptions and artist-like developement of Desdemona. The gentleness and the innocence, the abiding faith, the loveableness, the martyr-like splrit, and the feminine devotion, were charmingly portrayed. Nothing could be more touching than the mingled wonder and grief that she could even be the object of suspicion; and the ferrent spirit of piety with which she appeals to the Searcher of all! Hearts in testimony of her purity from all earthly stain, was among the very finest hursts of dramatic genius the stage has ever witnessed. The Desdemona of Miss Addison is, in every line of it, instinct with genius. The exquisite pathos of her sorrows reaches the perfection of truth, and of sublimity—it is original and unapproachable, and the whole house testified its sense of its surpassing excellence, by repeated rounds of applause; and at the termination, Miss Addison was summoned before the curtain to receive the approval of a delighted and numerous audience.

The style of Laura Addison generally is represented to be of the mest impassioned kind, and all the critics unite in affirming that her histrionic genius is of the highest order. It is not stated, however, where or what are her engagements in the United States.

are her engagements in the United States.

London and Paris Fashlons.

(From the Lady's Newspaper.)

costume for hise canages promes are.

Robe of white poult-de-sole, the skirt timmed with five founces of graduated width. These founces are figured with a chequered pattern in bright rose color. The corage is epen, and has a baque, edged round with a quillibrate of the control of the color of the

by precious stones of every variety of color.

Deaths in Europe.

It has been some time known that Lord John Hay, who obtained his flag on the 29th ult., had been suffering from a most painful disease, from which his medical attendants have entertained no hepe of his recovery. His dissolution took place on Tuesday night, shortly before ten, at St. Michael's terrase, Stoke, where he had been regoved, for greater quiet, from his official residence in the dockyard. Lord John Hay was a son of the late Marquie of Tweeddale, and was in his fifty-eighth year. His first commission as licutemant in the navy bears date April the 1st, 1812, and he became commander on the 15th of June, 1814, and was posted captain on the 7th of December, 1818. He lost an arm whilst midshipman of the Sea Horse, when serving in her boats cutting out cremy's vessels at Cette, 1807. He was commission of marines, on the north coast of Spain, during the civil war, and frequently engaged with the Carlist forces in 1856 and 1837. In the latter year he received the Great Closs of the Spainsh Order of Canles III. He was for some time a Lord of the Admiralty. [Lord John May commanded the Warpitte, which brought over Lord Ashburton, in 1813, to regoliate the treaty with Mr. Webster relative to the northeast boundary, since known as the Ashburton treaty!

to the northeast boundary, since known as the Ashbuston treaty I.

The Duks of Saxe Cobourg Kohary, elder brother of the king of the Belglans, died on the 27th of July. His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha was born March 28th, 1755. The late duke was brother to the Princess Anna Feedderowna, widow of the Grand Duke Constanting of Rursia, to the King of the Belgings, and to the Puchess of Kent; and uncle 15 the reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gothe, and to his Royal to the Fuchers of Aent; and uncle to the reigning Euke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gothe, and to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. He has left four children. The eldest, Prince Ferding al, is the husband of the Queen of Portugal; the others are—Prince Augustus, husband of the Princes Clementine of Orleans; the Duchem de, Nemours; and Prince Leopold, major in deceased's hussar regiment.

A Bostonian among the Executed at Havana.

The South Beston Gracite says that among those shot at Havana was George A. Graham, a machinist, who formerly worked in Adams' machine shop. He left, as many machinists do, to spond the winter in Cuba, and afterwards went to New Grenns, and was next leard of at shot at Havana. A short time before he left he was married, and leaves a wife and one child to lament his untimely fate. It is also stated that Willis Little, who formerly kept a periodical depot in State street, was among these shot.

THE LATE ELECTION IN INDIANA.—The result of the late election in Indiana, for the new constitu-tion, is a majority of 83,437 votes in its favor; and for the exclusion of negro colonization in the State, a majority of 90,008. The whole number of votes for the constitution was 110,380, to 27,143 against. For negro exclusion, 111,304, to 21,235 against.

Interesting from the Great Salt Lake.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY—CELEBRATION OF THE ANMYLERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE MORMONS AT SALT LAKE—PROCLAMATION OF GOV. YOUNG FOR THE ELECTION OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, 1c., 4c., 4c.

[From the Descret News, July 12.]

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

On Friday morning, at daybreak, a salute of three rounds of cannon ushered in, to the sleeping inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City, the glerious Fourth of July; and whose peaceful slumbers were disturbed by the reverberating sound of the roaring artillery, commissioning them to prepare themselves for the chivalrous march to the shores of the Great Salt Lake—the world's ninth wonder. A response from Black Rock, on the lake, at the same time, (though twenty miles from the city.) gave the assurance that it was prepared to receive its numerous and distinguished guests. At 70 clock, the city began to be in motion, and the busy throng to assemble. The rattling of carriages, the rumbling of wagons, the tramp of horses, the floating of banners, the swelling tones of the brass band, the elegance, beauty, and smiles of the fair, and the smiling heavens above, gave an enchantment to the scene, and bespoke the occasion a nation's birthday.

The city guard of fifty armed mounted men, stationed themselves at convenient posts, and by their vigilance were determined that the city should rest in peace in the absence of its evacuated occupants.

The bishops also engaged a suitable number of footmen from their respective wards, as night and day watchmen, to remain on guard in their wards.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

At 8 c'clock the cannon fired, when the Marshal of the Day, H. S. Eldredge, organized the company for the Black Rock, for camping, and their return, to march in the following order, agreeably to the plan of the Coramittee of Arrangements.—S. M. Blair, Jeter Clinton, Joseph Cain, Samuel W. Richards, Alonzo H. Raleigh, and L. Hardy:—

1. The military escort, accompanied by Gen. Wells, carrying a banner.

2. The band c

6. Presidents of the high priests' quorum, stake, and seventies.
7. Committee of Arrangements.
8. Bishops with their respective wards.
At nine o'clock the cannon gave the signal for the procession to move. The escort, numbering about sixty mounted men, with their beautiful hanner, started from the west of the Bowery. The band carriage, the bulk of which would seem to forbid everything but a tardy metion, presented its banner to the breeze, its noble animals ruuning as if in defiance to time and space, and in spite of the most fearful prophecies of the timid. Following in its train was about one hundred and thirty carriages and wagons, forming the cavalcade. As the train proceeded, the morning zephyrs changed their mildness, and the swelling gale blew in its northern course the dust; and the tormenting gnate hid their diminished heads," as if to give place for better music.

mileness, and the swelling gale blew in its northern course the dust; and the formenting gnate hid their "diminished heads," as if to give place for better music.

After four hours' travel the procession neared the liberty pole at the lake, amid the firing of cannon, guarded by eighteen artillery men under the command of E. Green, lieutenant. On the lofty summit of the pole floated in proud triumph the stripes and stars of a new flag, made for the occasion. Its length was ferty-five feet by fourteen and a half in breadth, with the American eagle stretching its wings on an area of ten feet square; within its beak the folding drapery with the inscription, E plurius wann. Under and above its left wing was the Utah arms, the bee hive and rising star. Under the right wing, a hundred and twenty pounder discharging its contents.

Carriages were corralled, horses unharnessed, larietted, and given in charge of the herdsmen as by magic; a strict guard both sides of the herd night and day.

The people set themselves ab mt getting dinner seon after their arrival. The refreshments were got up and enjoyed in picnic style, each one contributing his share, and a general profusion made up the general feast. Snow from the mountain top answered all the purposes to cool the refreshing draught.

At 2 o'clock the assembly gathered around the hand carriage to hear speeches and orations; but the wind blew severely, which made it difficult for the speaker and hearer to enjoy themselves. After one hour, they adjourned to meet again at 6 o'clock, during which time the company were variously engaged in recreations, by scaling the steep and rocky mountain, looking on the fading distance of the broad and swelling lake, bathing in its briny waters, or walking leisurely to catch the glance of seme well known face. These were a part of the pleasures of the saints; and to sum up all, good order, peace, patriotism, plenty, sobricty, health music, "the feast of pleasure and the flow of soul," characterized the proceedings, and produced the charm

almost critics variety of tunes which were played by the band. The marshal notified the camp to be in readiness for a start at 10 o'clock, at which hour the cannon fired the signal for departure, and the camp again moved in order as at the first: the wind having changed to the north, blew the dust southward. At 2 o'clock, the procession was in order in the city; the band playing with spirit, near the Bowery, and the cannon fired three salutes. The marshal delivered the several companies into the bands of their respective commanders, and the people moved to their several homes. Thus ended the memorable Fourth, at Great Salt Lake, without accident, or drunkenners, or discord, or anything to mar the enjoyment of a pienic in the valley.

valley.

Not having room, we are obliged to defer the speeches and orations to a future time.

The Great falt Lake—As she has hitherto beend oblivious to the birth day offree found and independence, may she, this day, he awakened to her sense of duty, and teek by her bring sympathies to preserve the Union, till she shall become a component part thereof, even if she has to pickle it.—[Wells]

America—The Alpin and Omega of the world. "Old Adam was a gentleman "—(Phelps)

The Anniversary of the Fourth of July—Our national independence, made energy by the devotion and patriotism of our forefathers to the cause of liberty; may their children ever have a heart to cherish and preserve, and an arm to defend and protect her institutions in the heur of peril —(Wells)

The United States—From many, one; from one, many; "Comin' through the rye,"—[Phelps.]

Brigham Young—President of the people governor of the extuntry; may the evening of his days be as happy, peaceful, and proservous, as the morning has been rough, tempes inous, but glorious.—(Weils)

The Army and the Navy—The strong arms of freemen, to protect friends and punish form.—Yanke Doodle."—[Phelps.]

Santh "are limit—Prace to the ashes of Marion, hanging is shelished—[Wells.]

The Privident of the builted States—Goed deeds make

ing is stellared - Wells |
The Firstern of the United States-Good deeds make a great man at home and abroad. "Washington's Great March"-(Flatps)
Decrete-The first chall be last, and the fast arst. Wist's between.

If men were banks, or names were men, Or refered upward fell—
The depths would find the seas an end.
And truth be made in hell — [Wells]

The depths would mad the seas an end.

And truth be made in helf - [Wedls]

The Several Staters-United, they be halled as the chief-derivided, dispaced as a thief. "Come, buy a breen."—[Phelps]

Uith Territory—him her guardian, during her nonege, have a care of him chievalent and accomplishments, that, when she because of ege, she may be enabled to 
religion the alony of her older seaters in their gratulance and private a protein which shall be luseparation, 
gloricus, and privat.—[Wedls]

The Public Demain—First band, free water, free alc, 
run face laren, glya and a cound chance to live. Amen.

"Amin shall the children of Judon sing."—[Phelps.]

The Mountains, and the Valleys thereof.—May their 
effect granders and leaving delis respond to the hand of 
industry until terming millions of earth a best children 
shall fard welcame there, to breather their freedom and 
feet their exaliation—[Wedls].

The Law of the Landa—Should be written in the hearts 
of the New Gevernment of Unith—May the Descretions find 
parse and prospently under their administration and 
may equity, truth and invites guide them in the discharge of every duty—[Wedls.]

Mant is Wanted—A union of all honest men, to walk 
in the Felit. "Jeskey to the lair"—[Phelps.]

Agriculture and Manufacture—Wealth when they had to 
righter unces, the earth will be clothed in beauty. "The 
Brot Terming—Happy the people that are wisdom, for they 
had find grace on certh, and groy in heaven. "Sand 
the left "Jeskey to the lair"—[Phelps.]

Levining—Happy the people that are wisdom, for they 
had find grace on certh, and gray in heaven. "Sand 
the left in grace on earth and gray in heaven. "Sand 
the left in grace on earth and gray in heaven. "Sand 
the left of our Union—Well me ver sucrender, that 
easle my verder, while the beschives a stinger or ear
nen to thurder. "Hark, listen to the trumpeters."—[Phelps.]

The Territory of Union—Well me ver sucrender, that 
the feels to have the scale had not 
the feel that the had have been their sease. "Hall to th

nen to thurder. "Hark, listen to the trumpeters."—
[Fielps]
The Territory of Utah—Rechy mountains, samly
plains; turth and labor have their galas, "Hall to the
Chief,"—[Fielps.]
The People, not the mountains and deserts, make the
or a nonwealth.—[Fielps.]
The Governor of Utah—the Lion of the West when
the water word here on the nontains.—[Fhelps.]

The waters swell held on the mountains — (Pheipe.)
The Indies of Decret—Like early swerns, make feel bless, and that's the way the Linedon thrives — (Ph. bys.)
The Fegrith of July—We celebrate the fathers' patron-

ism of '76, but spurn their sons' degeneracy of latter days.—[Phelps]
The Enumies of Mormonism—May they always be obliged to wear very short shoes, and have particularly long sorns.—[Ksy.]
ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE MORMONS.
AT SALT LANE.

The preparation of the reporter's minutes for the press not being forthcoming, will necessarily delay cur going into the detail of the precedings of this glorious day, until our next number; but suffice it or say, never did a day dawn upon this valley more gratefully inan that of Thursday last, take it in all the control of the mammon and the stillness of the mammon arrived the morning its sub-lime strains of martial and cheering music, and the citizens of Great Salt Lake City shot forth from their domestic circles dressed as in the robes of beauty, concentrating twards the scene of a congregated phrong of life, where the chullitions of joy, the rose of realth, the glances of intelligence, and the combined feelings of an united and redeemed people, thed a lustre of glory through all the congregated asints of the Mont High.

The order of the day was kept up by the firing of cannon one hundred and ten times; the organization and parading of streets by an escort, consisting of the Nauvos Brase Band, the Military Band, the Ploneers of 47, the Regency, the aged fathers, young lads, followed by mothers in Israel; young girls, young men and young women, the Presidenty, in their rear were twenty-four bishopt, forming a phalanx of the condition of the theory of the strain of art, agriculture, and industry, and the most refined and civilized nations of her trained the conditions, to aste, the day of armangement during the exercises in the Bowd of arrangement during the exercises in the store of the kind of the high of the kind of the kind of the high of the kind of the high of the kind of the high of the high of the kind of the high of the kind of the high of the k

G. S. L. City, July 1, 1851.

G. S. L. City, July 1, 1851.

[Frem the St. Leuis (Mo.) Republicain. Sept 7]

UTAR TREETTORY, PAROAN COUNTY, 2

June 31, 1851.

By a teamster whom I am sending after a load of mill fixtures, I send this letter to the nearest Post Office, two hundred and sixty miles. Our settlement is fleurishing rapidly. As there was but little snow fell on the mountains last winter, water is scarce for irrigation, and there has been no rain this spring, yet cur crops look well. The scarcity of water has subjected the settlement to the necessity of making a canal, seven miles in length, to bring the waters of Rall creek on to our farms, which has been a very heavy job in this advanced

season of the year.

Our town contains about seventy houses, about four more in progress, a saw-mill in operation, and a flouring-mill in progress, to be completed by

Our town contains about seventy houses, about four more in progress, a saw-mill in operation, and a flouring-mill in progress, to be completed by harvest.

This place is situated two hundred and sixty miles from Great Salt Lake Valley, five hundred from the Calbosn Pass, on the route from Southern California. Our nearest white neighbors are two hundred miles off. Ried men are nearer, and more plen'y than we like, as they make too free with our cattle and horses to suit our convenience. We have retitlened government for a mail route and post office, and to have a military post established on Hig Muddy, one hundred and eighty miles south of here, which, if done, would make the route comparatively rafe to San Diego. As it now is, every travelling company must have a fight with old Talquant the Pobutah chief.

If we could get a newspaper, or a friendly letter from a distance, we should esteem it a great privilege. As it is, we are well satisfied if we can only save our hair from ornamenting some Indian lodge, without cricying the knowledge of the changes of cabinet, or the fluctuations of political policy in the Urited States.

Our county has rare facilities, such as great detert, meuntains of magnetic iron ore and native leastence; sait of a fine quality; veins of stone-coal, alum, sultgetre, gray marble, limestone, plaster, large bedies of pine timber on the top of high and nugged mountairs, a few pure mountain streams, which will serve only to irrigate one two thousandth part of the land, which is all that can be cultivated. The soil is very productive, nuch of the land bearing grass, sheet and very nutritions.

Two doctors have retitled in our county, but as they have not had a patient, they have given uppractice and gone to farming.

Amix Bry - John P. Brown, Usq., Secretary of the Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, has writ-len a letter, which is published in the Chillicothe Gezette, from which we make the following ex-

Our visit home was prosperous in every respect; Cut visit home was presperous in every respect; and I have reason to know, that the services which i was enabled to show to the agent of this government, who was with me, have been warmly appreciated by it. The kindeers shown to him in my exactuarity will increase my usefulness greatly here, and add to my power to serve any of my follow countrymen who may have interests at stake here—which is the utmost of my ambition and derives.

low countrymen who may have interests at stake bete-which is the utmost of my ambition and derives.

Air in Pey is quite yell, and, since his return, has yet commenced his via fanctions in the Admirally. The Pullan stal all his Ministers are much plansed with the results of his mission; and all his speeches and reports have been read by the Sultan himself. I uting his abserce, one of his friends and patrons has been removed from the Navy, which is a disadvantage to him in this country, where favor effects men's fertures very much; but I bear he is to receive a premotion, so soon as his detailed report is laid before the Sultan.

Mr. Nichan, his Armenian interpreter, is well, and is employed in the arsenal; and Hassan, who faured only as an attendant, turns out to be a lieutenent in offiquice, sent to profit as much as he could by the journey in the New World. I am residing on the Bespherus, about eight miles from the city, and I expect Arain Bey and suite to sail on me, very scen, in full uniform, to pay me, as the expressative (though only temporary) of the government which received blm so kindly, the honor of a "complimentary visit." This is quite reversing curlete, retilion, and it seems almost providential that I thus receive the fruits of my own labors. When I next see Amin Bey, I will ask him to write (5 yen; and I am sure that, did he know of my present occupation, he would request to be remembered hindly to you and his other excellent friends in Chillicothe. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, after my first visit to him after our arrival, thanked to fee treataining Amin Bey, when his position, as the agent of this government, was attacked in New York. It is to be regretted flat such was evergine, in the constry where or much hespitality was hear shown him—but it is new not worth men-tieffig.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SLAVE RIOT. ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF THE RIOTERS. COMMITTALS FOR TREASON.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR JOHNSTON,

The unwarrantable cutrage committed last week at Christ anwarrantable cutrage committed last week at Christ anwarrantable cutrage committed last week at Christ anwarrantable cutrage committed last word that the efficers of the federal and State government are unent bet tracks of those who were engaged in the riot, and that several arrests have been made. We do not wish to see the poor, midel blacks who participated in the last several arrests have been made. We do not tools. The men who a great extent—for they were but tools. The men who are considered and the death of Mr. Goracch, an estimable citizen of Maryland, are unquestionably white with hearts back enough to the control of the co

white peeple that I knew i I knew some of the black peeple: Zaklei Thomas was one Samuel Smith another, we will a like it zaklei Thomas was one Samuel Smith another, while I stood at the and hooked over, saw the cld gottleman who was and hooked over, saw the cld gottleman who was and hooked over, saw the cld gottleman who was and hooked over, saw the cld gottleman who was the too the house him the lane; did not see him fall; saw the young man that was wounded; saw bin led out of the lane by snother noan; Parker and Pinckney lived there; aw Fakler after the glad was orar; he cause out of the house and was talking with a white man; don't know who lew was; now the young man carried over to Mr. Pevnall's house; aw Scarlett there with the wounded man; when I first law Scarlett there with the place; saw that sealth's house; aw Scarlett there with the place; was that Scarlett's house was hitched to the fonce; went house; white peeple; was not near enough to hear anything he said; went ever before my first wonth he door when they gred; was told by Tanny Brown that one of when they first, was told by Tanny Brown that one of when they first, was told by Tanny Brown that one of when they first, was told by Tanny Brown that one of when they first, was told by Tanny Brown that one of more from the company from the old man while; the money of money first he place; and they have a stilled; they are a school, and don't run mher when the man was killed; was at school the day he was killed; knows where Parker's house in was never at his place; the raine of the man who lived with Farker was Fluckney; when I came from school, first heart who lived in the man who lived with Farker was Fluckney; when I came from school, first heart who lived in the man who lived with the man was killed; they was the man who lived with the my the door of the farker who lived in the man who lived with the place of the place of the farker who lived in the house of the house in the was a school with the place of the large was the was a school with the w

after daylight; Mr. Gorsuch. son, nephew, and three of the house we met one of the blacks who had some out of the house we met one of the blacks who had some out of the house down the lame, towards us; as soon as he was espied, he returned and ran to the house, and I after him; the cld gentleman and one of his rons took the field to head blin off; the blacks soot into the house, and up stairs, tefore I got up; as soon as they got up stairs, tefore I got up; as soon as they got up stairs, they seemed to lead their guns, four, five, or six of them; I halloced, and told them my business, and requested the man of the house to leat the mon came down; he said he would not; three or four made the replies, when the old gentleman called the one (Nelson) by name, and said, come down. Nelson, I know your voice, I know your, he said, "if you come down, and go he we with me without any trouble, I will look ever the past;" one of the negroes replied, "that if you take one of us, you must take us over our dead bodies;" the old gentleman eailed upon not to go up stairs, and take them; I teld him to go outside, and I would go up siairs; when I attempted to go up, one of the party struck at me with semething that had a prong; I then went out, when they fired upon the old goutheman and myself; I then fired, when an axe was thrown; I told them what the consequence would be in resisting the law; Parker repided that he was a Pennylvanian, and did not care for the law; he then asked for time to reflect, and I gave him ten or fifteen minutes; if he would let me go up stairs and see if the men were there, I would let me go up stairs and see if the men were there, I would let we go up stairs and see if the men were there, I would let we go up stairs and see if the men were there, I would let we go up stairs and see if the men were there, I would let we go up to the see and the call upon I hansway, with an Indian negro to consider; they then consider they then consider they then had a see the see and the see and the see and the see and t

A—It may have been fifteen minutes, or a little later.

Henry Cline recalled—I saw William Brown there, and he was one of the ringleaders at Parker's; he was there, and one of the most active; he had a gun, and was near the lane; he was one of the fifteen or sixteen who raised up their guns near the post.

Miller Thompson, colored, sworn—Lives with Isaac Moore; father's name is Ercklei Thompson; know Parker's house, where the fuse was: have been often in it; is about one mile from where we dive; William Parker and Pinckney lived init; was not there on Thursday, but was at work at Mocare's; heard about it from Levi Himman, the carpenter, who was at work at Pownall's; I came with Parker, who had been threshing a night or two before, and he allowed he had a notion to go to some place that I forget; saw Jake Wood, and Price Wood, and old John, Williams and Henry Curtis; saw them coming from the place after it had taken place ten or eleven o'clock; I asked them what was going on, and they told me; they had clubs in their bands; said they had a fight overthere, and that a man was killed; they allowed the man's congot shot or wounded; allowed Pinckney struck his master over the head with a fence rail; they have all gone off.

George Washinctian, Harrys, Scott recalled and conformed with William Brown, a mulatio—I saw Brown at Parker's on the morning of the murder; he was outside when I saw him; on lest Thursday morning, it was after the hean was blown from the bouse of Parker; he was among the celored people, there; he was armed with a gun; when I came away I jeft them all there, and Brown among the rest; did not see him fire a gun.

Cross examined by Brown—Did you see me there, George!

Answer—I saw you there, in the yard, pretty scon in the morning.

Examination recumed—Ezekiel Thomas was one of the first men ou the ground, on the morning of the murder; he is the man i designated pesterday as the Indian; he came with Hannway shead; he went away; was gone a cuple of minutes, and returned with a revolver was in his ri

them, he moved his horse, and they gave one shout, and moved a little further, he wish them, and then they fired; another party, some fifteen or twenty, came up, and presented their guns and fired; they were about thirty yards of; I am positive this is the man; I told him I knew him.

The prisoner admitted that he witness had told him so.]

Beniel Cauleberry was there and with the first party; be came from toward Mr. Ropers, by the creek; he had a gun and a shot beg, or flack, ever his shoulder; the rarty in the house shot at me, and the old gentleman, Gorsuch; they had not been three minutes in the house before they fired; this is the man I mentioned before, with the military whiskers; I have no doubt about him; he was then dressed differently.

Is are Moore, affirmed —I live at Cooper's factory, about three quarters of a mile from Perker's house; was within hearing but the threshing machine prevented me; did not know a balf of it until I heard three men write killed; heard about ulun o'clock, by a woman who came for penches; was never near the place till that morning.

Samuel Henron, swern.—I passed Parker's house or

note killed; heard about vine o'clock, by a woman who came for penches; was never near the place till that morning.

Samuel Hanson, swern.—I passed Parker's house on the morning of the fight, which was just over; a good many of them were reing away; as I was coming down the han I heard the firing of guns; aw colored people there; a good many had arms, guns &c., but I did not I now many; saw Parker; Pinchesy I know; saw Isalah Clarksen there; think I saw Mr. Scarlet there; do not I now that I saw Brown; naw Esskiel Thompson there; did not see Cauleberry; think I saw Peter Wood; saw Jake Woods there; Heary Curtis I saw; saw John Williams there; saw Hansaway up the lane on a horse; not Lewis; do not remember any more; after I started these persons came up to use, and talked to me; they talked about the fight; they said the hidaappers ought not is come there; heard one was killed; caunot mind what they said.

Here the testimony closed, at about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, which resulted is the committed of the reliewing named prisoners to assers the charge of treases against the United States, by Lyzing war sepained the the resulting of the resention of the Prentitre Slave law, and also for obstructing the Marshal in the execution of the precess of the United States;—Joseph Ferriet, which and Wm. Brown, colored.

It will be even by the shows evidence, that several persons are seriously inclicated, some of whom are now existency when heavy evening. The testimony of Murr, it will be seen, is very prevarianting, and he was accordingly hold in the care by the shows evidence, that several persons are seriously inclicated, some of whom are now evidence that several persons are seriously inclicated, some of whom are now evidence, that several persons are seriously inclicated, some of whom are now evidence, that several persons are seriously inclicated.

TO Masses John Countains, A. J. Rousser, Jan.

Parameters. Sept. 14. 1881.

To Musers. Jour Gebrahlards. A. J. Becarear, J.s.

Parameters.—
General services by the services of the servants of the late my knows by one of the servants of the late. The number by one of the servants of the late. The number by one of the servants of the late. The number by the parties to maintain the laws of the lated and the public peace, is fully appropriated, and I have great pleasure in informing you that, more than 24 hours before the receipt of your latter, the parties implicated had been, through the vigiliance and decision of the local authoration, arrested, and are new is prison, awailing an inquiry into their impured could. The plained Attorney and Sheriff of Lancaster county, seileg in concert with the Attorney General of the State deserve especial thanks for their prompt and energetic conduct. This was all done eating an seturolay morning, and duly reported to me by the local officers.

The testimony taken by the U. S. Commissioner, who arrived at a later period on the ground, a printed copy of which has accidentally reached me this afternoon, confirms me in the belief that the State authorities had visible and the law, and to a large extent arrested the presenters of the crimes.

The cruel munder of a citizen of a neighboring State, secondantically a gross outrage on the laws of the United States, in the realistance of its process, has been committed; and you may be assured that so seen as the guilty agrate are accretianced, they will be punished in its reversest pensity by the law of Pennsylvania. I am very proud that the first steps to detect and arrest these officers have been taken by Foungylvania officers.

Permit me, gentlemen, having thus removed all just cause of anxiety from your minds, respectfully to suggest that the idea of rebellic nor line urrectionary movement? in the country of Lancaster, or anywhere sies in this economic line in a lancaster county, and there would